

Kentucky Gazette.


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
Quicquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VII

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1793.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JAMES BRADFORD, at his Office in Cook Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county, near M^r. Gees station, a brown bay Mare about 7 years old, with a three or four shilling bell on, branded on the near shoulder thus , about 14 hands high, some saddle spots on her back, appraised to \$1.

Also one sorrel Mare, very old, branded on the near shoulder thus , with a blaze face, some saddle spots, about fourteen hands high, appraised to \$1.

Samuel Moore.

July 20.

Taken up by the subscriber Fourbon county, forks of Licking, a sorrel filley, two years old, past thirteen and a half hands high, has a small blaze and snip, three white feet, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with O, appraised to \$1. Also a black Gelden, two years old past, about 13 hands high, his off hind foot white, has a star, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a stirrup iron, appraised to \$1. 10s.

Isaac Ruddell.

August 8.

Taken up by the subscriber living in Bourbon county on Gray's run, a sorrel Horse 6 years old last spring, 14 and a half hands high, short dock, both hind feet white, some saddle spots, natural pacer, a star and snip, branded on the near shoulder CB, appraised to 7s. 10s.

Hosea Harris.

Taken up by the subscriber living near the mouth of Silver creek, a dark bay mare and colt, about fifteen hands high, about seven years old; appraised to 13s. 10s.

Also a yearling bay horse colt, both hind feet white, no brands perceivable; appraised to 3s. 10s.

David Sney.

June 10.

Taken up by the subscriber below the mouth of Tate's creek, a bay mare, about fifteen years old, branded on the near shoulder resembling I, but not plain, about fourteen hands high, her hind feet and legs white, has a blaze in her face and a lump in her flank, and crest fallen; appraised to 5s. 3s.

Charles Milton.

June 8.

A large Company will meet at the Crab-orchard the 29th of September, in order to start early next morning thro the Wilderness.

All kinds of Blank Books made and sold at this Office.

The subscriber has now on hand, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

And as he intends shortly to discontinue business in this State, will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He therefore requests in the most particular manner, all those indebted to him, to make immediate payment to GABRIEL JONES, who is hereby authorized to receive the same. Those who fail to avail themselves of this notice, may depend their respective accounts will be put into the hands of a proper officer to collect.

William Morton.

Lexington, September 3.

For Sale,

Four hundred acres of Land lying on Stoner's fork of Licking, about two miles below Bourbon town, which is well watered as to Springs, also a double giered Grist-Mill, with a stone house, forty-two feet long and thirty-six feet wide, two story high; likewise a very fine Saw-Mill, which will all be ready to go this fall, any person inclinable to purchase may apply to the subscriber, living on the place.

3 3w Aloin Montjoy.

Taken up by the subscriber living in Mercer county, near Danville, a sorrel mare, about four years old, thirteen hands high, a blaze face, branded on the near buttock LB, appraised to \$1.

Also a bay horse colt, one year old, with a star in his forehead; appraised to 3s.

Elias Fisher.

March 2.

Taken up by the subscriber living near Grassy Lick, Clarke county, a bay 2 year old filly, no perceivable brand, has a star and snip, one hind foot white above her hock, and some white on the other about 3 hands and a half high, appraised to \$1. 10s.

Francis Richardson.

Wanted,

An Apprentice to the Tanning and currying business; a lad of about 16 years old, who can come well recommended, will be taken, and none other need apply to the subscriber, living 14 miles from Lexington, on the road to the mouth of Hickman.

tf Jonas Davinport.

Mr. Bradford,

Mr. Matthew Woodson of Goochland county in Virginia, has requested me to insert in the Kentucky Gazette, that he has empowered Mr. Francis Picart to transact all his land business in Kentucky, as far as respects the surveying and clearing out of the different offices. From

JOHN DUPUY.

Woodford County, Sept. 2, 1793.

p 3w.

Mr. BRADFORD, By inserting the following reply taken from the Appendix to London Magazine for December 1765, you will very much oblige a number of your customers, and in particular

A. B.

Litchfield, December 20, 1760.

CN or about the year of our Lord 1710, a Swedish missionary preached a sermon at an Indian treaty held at Conestogoe. In which sermon he set forth original sin, the necessity of a mediator, and endeavored, by certain arguments, to induce the Indians to embrace the Christian religion. After he had ended his discourse, one of the Indian chiefs made the following speech, in reply to the sermon; and the discourses on both sides were made known by interpreters. The missionary upon his return to Sweden published his sermon and the Indian's answer. Having wrote them in Latin, he dedicates them to the university of Upsal, and desires them to furnish him with arguments to confute such strong reasoning of the Indian.

The INDIAN'S SPEECH.

"Since the subject of his (the missionary's) errand is to persuade us to embrace a new doctrine, perhaps it may not be amiss, before we offer him the reasons why we cannot comply with his request, to acquaint him with the grounds and principles of that religion which he would have us abandon. Our forefathers were under a strong persuasion, as we are, that those who act well in this life, shall be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of their virtue; and on the other hand, that those who behave wickedly here, will undergo such punishments hereafter, as are proportionate to the crimes they were guilty of. This hath been constantly and invariably received and acknowledged for a truth thro every successive generation of our ancestors. It could not have taken its rise from fable; for human fiction however artfully, and plausibly contrived, can never gain credit long, among any people, where free enquiry is allowed, which was never denied by our ancestors, who, on the contrary, thought it the sacred inviolable natural right of every man, to examine and judge for himself. Therefore we think it evident, that our notion concerning future rewards and punishments was either revealed immediately from heaven to some of our forefathers, and from them descended to us, or that it was implanted in each of us at our creation by the Creator of all things; whatever the method might have been whereby God hath been pleased to make known to us his will, and give us a knowledge of our duty, 'tis still, in our sense, a divine revelation.

Now we desire to propose to him some few questions. Does he believe that our forefathers, men eminent for their piety, constant and warm in the pursuit of virtue, hoping thereby to merit everlasting happiness, were all damned? Does he think we who are their zealous imitators in good works, and influenced by the same motives as they were, earnestly endeavoring, with the greatest circumspection, to tread the paths of integrity, are in a state of damnation? If these be his sentiments, they are surely as impious as they are bold and daring.

In the next place we beg that he would explain himself more particularly concerning the revelation he talks of. If he admits no other than what is contained in his written book, the contrary is evident from what hath been shewn before; but if he says God has revealed himself to us, but not sufficiently for our salvation, then we ask, to what purpose should he have revealed himself to us in any wife? It is clear that a revelation insufficient to save, cannot put us in a better condition than we should be without any revelation at all. We cannot conceive that God should point out to us the end we ought to aim at, without opening to us the way to arrive at that end. But supposing our understanding to be so far illuminated, as to know it to be our duty to please God, who, yet, hath left us under an incapacity of doing it, will this missionary therefore, conclude that we shall be eternally damned? Will he take upon him to pronounce damnation against us for not doing those things which a himself acknowledges were necessary by us to be done?

It is our opinion that every man is possessed with sufficient knowledge for his own salvation. The Almighty, for any thing we know, may have communicated himself to different races of people in a different manner. Some say they have the will of God in writing. Be it so, their revelation has no advantage over ours, since both must be equally sufficient to save, or the end of the revelation would be frustrated. Besides, if they be both true, they must be the same of substance, and the difference can only lie in the mode of communication. He tells us there are many precepts in his written revelation, which we are entirely ignorant of. But these written commands can only be designed for those who have the writing: they cannot possibly regard us. Had the Almighty that so much knowledge necessary to our salvation, his goodness would not so long have deferred the communicating it to us. And to say that in a matter so necessary he could not, at the same time, equally reveal himself to all mankind, is nothing less than an absolute denial of his omnipotence. Without doubt he can make his will manifest without the

help of any book, or the assistance of any bookish man whatsoever.

We shall in the next place consider the arguments which arise from a consideration of Providence. If we be the work of God, (which I presume will not be denied) it follows from thence that we are under the care and protection of God; for it cannot be supposed that the Deity should abandon his own creatures, and be utterly regardless of their welfare. Then to say that the Almighty hath permitted us to remain in a fatal error thro' so many ages, is to represent him as a tyrant. How is it consistent with his justice, to force life on a set of mortals without their consent, and then to damn them eternally, without ever opening to them a door of salvation? Our conceptions of the gracious God are more noble: and we think that those that teach otherwise do little less than blaspheme. Again, 'tis thro' the care and goodness of the Almighty, that, from the beginning of time, thro' many generations to this day, our name has been preserved unblotted out, by enemies unreduced to nothing. By the same care we now enjoy our lives, and are furnished with the necessary means of preserving those lives. But all these things are trifles compared with our salvation. Therefore, since God hath been so careful of us in matters of little consequence, it would be absurd to affirm that he has neglected us in cases of the greatest importance. Admit that he hath forsaken us, yet it would not have been without a just cause. Let us suppose that a heinous crime was committed by one of our ancestors, like to that which we are told happened among another race of people; in such a case God would certainly punish the criminal; but would never involve us that are innocent in his guilt. Those that think otherwise must make the almighty a very whimsical ill-natured being. Once more, are the christians more virtuous, or rather are they not more vicious than we are? If so, how came it to pass that they are the objects of God's benediction, while we are neglected? Does the Deity confer his favors without reason, and with so much partiality? In a word, we find the christians much more depraved in their morals than ourselves; and we judge of their doctrine by the badness of their lives."

***** Foreign Intelligence.

TURIN, April 25.
Near Nice a serious battle took place last week; 150 of our troops and one officer, were cut to pieces by the French, whose loss was also considerable; a nephew of Gen. Biron is said to have been killed.

DUBLIN, May 24.

REPORTS.

Lord Thurlow, a few days since, while at dinner, received a letter threatening him with destruction, if he should attempt to cause the militia of his county to be embodied.

Mr. Tension of the county of Roscommon, had his house burned a few days ago, for no other crime than assisting to put the militia in array—an unfortunate priest, near Athlone, was strung up by his own flock, and nearly hung to death for preaching to them the necessity of submission to the law in this instance.

Several priests in the county of Kerry, we are informed, have drawn upon themselves the indignation of their parishioners, by making returns of their numbers fit for the militia. Such an aversion do the people seem to have to this measure that they have nailed the doors of many chapels, expelled some of the Clergy, and threatened them with instant death should they dare to return!!

May 30.

Letters received in town yesterday from Enniskillen, state, that a rencounter took place in that quarter on Tuesday between a party of rioters, amounting to four thousands, assembled to oppose the magistrates of the county, in carrying into effect the Militia act, and a party of Dragoons, in which seven of the former were killed, eleven wounded, and above one hundred taken prisoners.

We hear that a great mob of rioters assembled at Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and were committing outrages, till prevented by the military quartered in that town, who were obliged to fire upon them, whereby nineteen of them were killed, and several taken prisoners; among the latter was a gentleman of family, who having run through his fortune, had joined and headed these misguided people.

At Manor Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim, a like disturbance arose; a mob set upon an officer going thro' the town with a small party of military, who were forced to fire in defence of their own lives. Eight of the rioters were killed and several wounded when the rest took to flight.

In the county of Wicklow, we are informed, the peasantry have exhibited a like disinclination to the militia, as in the neighbouring counties. Last week they assembled in a formidable body near Ballyclash, and sent a message to Lord Alborough, the Governor, inviting him to come and choose from among them such as he should think proper. His Lordship apprehending for his personal safety, prudently declined obeying the requisition. We have not learned that they proceeded to any acts of violence.

By a letter received by a respectable merchant in this city, from a gentleman in Sligo, we are informed, that since orders arrived in that part of the kingdom for embodying the militia, a general insurrection of the lower orders of the people broke out almost instantaneously, in the counties of Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and part of Roscommon—that they have proceeded to acts of violence upon the dwellings and properties of several of the most respectable gentlemen, particularly of the hon. Joshua Cooper of Mercury, which they plundered of arms and ammunition, and drank the wines and other liquors. They behaved in like manner in the houses of capt. Grubb, of Castle-deigen, Mr. Tennison of Coleville, Mr. Johnson of Adersfield, county of Leitrim, as also his son, and capt. Carter, of Dramlase. The Sligo Volunteers (who are almost the only corps of that ever memorable body which is suffered to appear in arms) have been very active in suppressing the riots, and bringing the ringleaders to punishment.

CORK, May 25.

The brig Mercury of Whitehaven, sailed last Monday from this port for the West Indies, was captured the same night, a little west of Cape Clear by a cutter privateer of ten guns belonging to Brett. Said privateer had also captured a ship from Belfast for the West Indies, a sloop from Dingle laden with barley from Cork, and another vessel. The crews of the three vessels were put on shore at the Cape.

On Monday last about sun-set three ships of war, consisting of two frigates and a cutter, were despatched off the mouth of the harbour from one of the batteries, which the mariners there, declared to be French.

American Occurrences.

B. O S T O N, July 19;

Natural Curiosity.
A striped snake, about three feet in length, was lately killed

in Concord, (New-Hampshire,) in which was found forty eggs, nearly the size of Robin's eggs, but round the outside of which was a kind of thin coat or skin, the whole hangings together by a small string of seal y substance, and each egg containing a young snake, four or five inches long; the young ones were alive when first let out of the eggs, but died immediately on feeling the air.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

A gentleman of character, who is just arrived from Germany, brings the following in pertinent intelligence to the friends of Liberty and Equality: That in the middle or the tenth of May last, one of the most respectable merchants of Berlin (the residence of the king of Prussia) put the following inscription over his door in golden characters: "Liberty, Equality and the Rights of Man." His Majesty was immediately informed thereof, but through fear of his own subjects, suffered it to remain unnoticed. A remarkable circumstance which renders it probable, that this delinquent volupuary will soon experience a similar fate with Louis the 16th. This gentleman further relates that his mistress has already made such drafts upon his treasury that it is nearly exhausted, and they have defiled his body, whilst hereditary prince, to such a degree, that epileptic fits are his daily portion; and his inability to govern at present the greatest misfortune to his subjects. The same gentleman adds that the combined armies are in the greatest want of money, provisions, and supplies of all kinds, whereas the French have every thing in abundance, and that the spirit of liberty and equality has made, and is still making, incredible progress in the German Empire.

Captain JOSHUA BARNEY, who during the late war, commanded the Lydia, as we learn, from the best authority, is arrived at Baltimore with ten men belonging to a New Privateer, whom he captured in the following manner:

On his voyage from Cape Francois from Baltimore, of the Eric of Leogane, he fell in with a New-Province privateer, which took his ship, the Sampson, as having French property on board. The captors attempted to take captain Barney on board their vessel, but he swore they should not take him alive—that he would stick by her while he had breath in him;—they desisted, left him on board his vessel with four of his men, and manned her with ten of their crew.

Captain Barney seized a favorable moment when seven of the privateer men, attracted by their cupidity were searching for plunder below, secured them there, mastered the remaining three with the assistance of his four men, and has carried them into Baltimore.

This instance of cool intrepidity so characteristic of brave Capt. BARNEY, is eclipsed by an action of the most disinterested heroism performed by him at the Cape during the late catastrophe in that city. He, notwithstanding a continual fire from the negroes, landed in the midst of flames and saved from a merchant's counting house valuables to the amount of many thousand dollars.

From a correspondent.

The United States } In the Circuit court for
v. } the district
Gideon Henfield. } of Pennsylvania.

THIS was an indictment charging the defendant in twelve laboured counts, with having entered on board a French privateer, and assisted in capturing a British vessel, "contrary to the laws of na-

tions, to the laws of the United States, and against the peace and dignity of the same." The evidence on the trial established these points, to-wit:—That Gideon Henfield, being a citizen and inhabitant of the United States, and having a family resident at Salem in the State of Massachusetts, entered a prize master on board the Citizen Genet, a privateer belonging to the French Republic, which sailed from Charleston in the State of South Carolina; that on her voyage, and while Gideon Henfield was on board the Citizen Genet, captured the English ship, called the William, and that Gideon Henfield, taking possession of the ship, as prize master, brought her into the port of Philadelphia.

After several days were consumed in arguments by the counsel, and the court had indicated themselves in repeated charges, the jury, amidst the acclamations of their fellow citizens, pronounced Gideon Henfield—GUILTY.

By this Verdict, which according to the charge of the court, includes a decision on the law as well as the facts, it is now established, that a citizen of the United States may lawfully enter on board a French privateer; and it is presumed that no other precaution, for the same cause can be furnished, as it would be contrary to the principles of impartial justice, that any man should, in future, be convicted and punished, for doing what in Gideon Henfield was no crime, and incurred no penalty.

With respect to the charge of the court, which declared explicitly, that the acts committed by Gideon Henfield were a violation of the law of the land, and punishable, we can only lament, that any occasion should arise for introducing matters of policy, to influence the decisions of our courts of justice; nor, while we entertain the highest esteem for the wisdom and integrity of our judges, ought we to forget the respect that is due to the virtue and independence of our juries. When the seven ships (good and celebrated men) were tried for petitioning, James the second, a similar difference of opinion arose between the bench and the jury; then, as the people now, exalted in the verdict of acquittal; and our posterity will, probably, venerate this, as we venerate that jury, for adding to the security of the rights and liberties of mankind.

We had intended the following extract of a letter for our last, but the importance of advices per packet led us to postpone it. It will not however be unacceptable even now.

New-York, July 21st, 1793.

An English frigate made her appearance within sight of New-York, to decide the French frigate lying at anchor in this port, she had hoisted the French national colours, all her crew had mounted the national cockade; the citizens of New-York thought the must be the Concorde frigate. This mistaken opinion, however, did not long prevail, as it was followed by a challenge sent to Captain Bonapart by M. Coertney, Captain of the English frigate called the Boston. This officer sent word to the commander of the Embuscade, that he was waiting for him S. E. by E. off Sandy Hook. Captain Dennis was the bearer of this challenge which was immediately sent to Citizen Bonapart. The day before, the crew of the Embuscade had received some pay; the sailors had in great numbers spent the night on shore and were yet scattered in various parts of the city. The officers immediately landed, shortly after the brave French seamen were running in from all quarters in high spirits. The pleasure which this good news gave them, completely sobered them, they set to work and in 10 hours accom-

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